January 17, 1771. NUMB. 2195.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

By the Harriot Packet, Captain L E E, *arrived at New-York from Falmouth, we have the following Advices, viz.*

His MAJESTY's *moſt Gracious* SPEECH *to both* HOUSES *of Parliament, on* Tueſday, *the Thirteenth Day of* November, 1770.

MY LORDS, AND GENTLEMEN,

WHEN I laſt met you in Parliament, I renewed to you the Aſſurances which I had before given you, That it was My fixed Purpoſe to preſerve the general Tranquility, maintaining, at the ſame Time, the Honour of My Crown, together with the juſt Rights and Intereſts of My People; and it was with much Satisfaction, that I indulged the Hope of being ſtill able to continue to My Subjects the Enjoyment of Peace with Honour and Security. Since that Time, thoſe very Conſiderations, which I then promiſed you that I would never ſacrifice, even to the Deſire of Peace, have laid Me under an indiſpenſable Neceſſity of preparing for a different Situation.

By the Act of the Governor of *Buenos Ayres*, in ſeizing by Force One of My Poſſeſſions, the Honour of My Crown, and the Security of My People's Rights, were become deeply affected. Under theſe Circumſtances I did not fail to make an immediate Demand, from the Court of *Spain*, of ſuch Satisfaction as I had a Right to expect for the Injury I had received. I directed alſo the neceſſary Preparations to be made, without Loſs of Time, for enabling Me to do Myſelf Juſtice, in caſe My Requiſition to the Court of *Spain* ſhould fail of procuring it for Me: And theſe Preparations, you may be aſſured, I ſhall not think it expedient to diſcontinue, until I ſhall have received a proper Reparation for the Injury, as well as ſatisfactory Proof, that other Powers are equally ſincere with Myſelf in the Reſolution to preſerve the general Tranquility of *Europe*. In the mean Time, I have called you together thus early, in order that I may be able to receive from you ſuch Advice and Aſſiſtance, as, in the farther Progreſs of this very important Buſineſs, may happen to become requiſite.

With reſpect to the State of My Colonies, in *North-America*, although I have the Satisfaction to acquaint you, that the People in moſt of them have begun to depart from thoſe Combinations, which were calculated to diſtreſs the Commerce of this Kingdom, yet, in ſome Parts of the Colony of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, very unwarrantable Practices are ſtill carried on, and My good Subjects oppreſſed by the ſame lawleſs Violence, which has too long prevailed in that Province.

I hope and truſt, that the Precautions which have already been uſed for ſecuring this Country againſt the Viſitation of that fatal Calamity, which has of late appeared in ſome of the diſtant Parts of *Europe*, will, with the Bleſſing of God, prove ſucceſsful. But if, from any Alteration of Circumſtances, it ſhould at any Time be found that farther Proviſions will be wanted, I cannot doubt of your ready Concurrence for ſo ſalutary a Purpoſe.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I will order the proper Eſtimates, for the Service of the enſuing Year, to be laid before you. They muſt unavoidably, in Our preſent Situation, exceed the uſual Amount. Every unneceſſary Expence, My Concern for the Eaſe of My good Subjects will ever make Me careful to avoid. But I ſhould neither conſult their Intereſt nor their Inclination, if I were to decline any Expence, which the public Security, or the Maintenance of the National Honour, does at any Time require.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I am ſenſible how little I need ſay to you, at this Time, to prevail upon you to unite in whatever may beſt promote the true Intereſt of your Country. In all your Deliberations upon Points of a domeſtic Nature, let the Extenſion of our Commerce, the Improvement of the Revenue, and the Maintenance of Order and good Government, be always in your View. With reſpect to foreign Meaſures, there will, I am perſuaded, be no other Conteſt among you, than who ſhall appear moſt forward in the Support of the common Cauſe, in upholding the Reputation, and promoting the Proſperity of the Kingdom. For the Attainment of theſe Ends, you ſhall ever find Me ready to exert Myſelf to the utmoſt. I have no Intereſt, I can have none, diſtinct from that of My People.

The Humble ADDRESS *of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled.*

Die Martis, 13° Novembris, 1770.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVERREIGN,

WE, Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, return Your Majeſty our humble Thanks for Your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

We beg Leave to offer Your Majeſty our very ſincere Congratulations on the ſafe and happy Delivery of the Queen, and the Birth of a Princeſs; and to aſſure Your Majeſty of our unfeigned Joy at the Increaſe of Your domeſtic Happineſs; and that we conſider every Addition to Your illuſtrious Houſe, from which theſe Kingdoms have received the moſt important Benefits, as a farther Security to our Religious and Civil Liberties.

We are too ſenſible of the Bleſſings of Peace, not to feel the greateſt Concern at any Event which threatens to interrupt its Continuance, and defeat Your Majeſty's wiſe and gracious Purpoſe to maintain it. But, grateful as we are for this Proof of Your Majeſty's paternal Regard to the Repoſe and Happineſs of Your People, we owe Your Majeſty no leſs Thanks for Your anxious Vigilance over the Honour of Your Crown, and the Intereſts of Your People.

We return Your Majeſty our moſt thankful Acknowledgments, as well for the immediate Demand, which Your Majeſty has been pleaſed to make from the Court of *Spain*, of Satisfaction for the Injury received, as for the inſtant Preparations that Your Majeſty made to do Yourſelf Juſtice, in caſe Your Requiſition ſhould fail of procuring it. And we are exceedingly happy to be aſſured, that Your Majeſty will think it expedient to continue prepared to aſſert the Honour of Your Crown, and the Security of the Rights of Your People, upon an Event ſo deeply affecting both, until the Injury ſhall be properly repaired, and ſatisfactory Proof be given of the ſincere Reſolution of other Powers to preſerve the general Tranquility of *Europe*. We, on our Part, beg Leave to aſſure Your Majeſty, that we will not fail to make the utmoſt Efforts in our Power to maintain Objects ſo juſtly dear to us, as the Dignity of Your Majeſty's Crown, and the Security of the National Rights.

We are very happy to be informed, that the People in moſt of Your Majeſty's Colonies in *North-America* are departing from thoſe Combinations which were calculated to diſtreſs the Commerce of this Kingdom; and we hope ſoon to ſee an entire End of thoſe unwarrantable Practices, which have ſo long oppreſſed Your Majeſty's Subjects in one of thoſe Provinces.

We are highly ſenſible of Your Majeſty's Goodneſs and Care, in taking ſuch Precautions to ſecure this Country againſt the Viſitation of that fatal Calamity, which has of late appeared in ſome of the diſtant Parts of *Europe*; and we ſhall always be ready to concur in any Meaſures that ſhall be found neceſſary to the Support of Your Majeſty's Endeavours for ſo ſalutary a Purpoſe.

We have the moſt grateful Senſe of Your Majeſty's favourable Opinion of our conſtant Endeavours to promote the true Intereſt of this Country. We will, in all our Deliberations upon Points of a domeſtic Nature, exert ourſelves for the Extenſion of our Commerce, the Improvement of the Revenue, and the Maintenance of Order and Government. And we flatter ourſelves, that Your Majeſty will not be diſappointed in the gracious Expectations You have formed of our Zeal, in the Support of Your Majeſty's Crown, and the Reputation and Proſperity of Your Kingdoms.

His MAJESTY's Moſt Gracious ANSWER.

MY LORDS,

IT gives Me great Satisfaction to find, that you entertain ſo juſt a Senſe of the Importance of Peace, while that deſirable Object can be maintained conſiſtently with the Honour of My Crown, and the Rights of My People. You may depend upon My beſt Endeavours to preſerve that ineſtimable Bleſſing, ſo long as it is compatible with Objects ſtill more eſſential to the Happineſs and Proſperity of My Kingdoms.

The affectionate Part you take in the happy Delivery of the Queen, and the Increaſe of My Family, gives Me much Pleaſure.

Vienna, Oct. 3. The 27th ult. a Courier arrived here from the Court of Berlin, with the utmoſt Expedition, he having been but 48 Hours coming; the next Day he returned with the Anſwer to his Diſpatches, which, it is conjectured, were of great Importance, as, immediately after his Arrival, our Court diſpatched a Courier to London. From whence it is thought that the Courts of Berlin and Vienna will join with that of London, in bringing about a Peace between Ruſſia and the Porte.

Utrecht, Oct. 18. If we may credit private Letters from Madrid, the Court of Spain is not in the leaſt intimidated by the warlike Preparations of England, and is reſolved not to yield to any of their Pretenſions, which makes it thought that a War is inevitable.

Hague, October 19. Letters from Paris adviſe, that if his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhould, for Reaſons of State, be obliged to enter into a War, it is very far from being his Inclination ſo to do; that from this Principle he has often uſed his Endeavours to reconcile the different Powers of Europe. Nevertheleſs, as his Neighbours are making great warlike Preparations, his Majeſty judges it to be no more than a Point of Prudence, to put his Navy in the beſt Poſture of Defence; in Conſequence of which, he has ſent Orders to fit out all the Men of War in the different Ports with the utmoſt Diſpatch, and likewiſe to regiſter the Sailors throughout the Kingdom.

A Treaty of Alliance is ſaid to be formed between the Courts of London, Berlin, Stockholm, Copenhagen, and Peterſburgh. Another is likewiſe talked of between Spain and Portugal.

Conſtantinople, Sept. 23. We are aſſured that the Inhabitants of Cavalla, near Salonica, having fired on the Ruſſian Ships, who went there in Queſt of Refreſhments, the latter, in Revenge, have reduced the Town to Aſhes.

Warſaw, Oct. 2. Some Letters from Valachia adviſe, that a Body of Ruſſians has been detached to inveſt Oczakow, at the Entrance of the Boriſthenes, which is defended by ſeveral Caſtles, and where the Turks generally keep a Number of Gallies, to prevent the Incurſions of the Coſſacks on the Black Sea. They add, that General Berg has advanced to the Peninſula of Crimea, with Intent to inveſt Caffa, a very rich City on the Black Sea. As this Place is defended by only two Caſtles, they flatter themſelves that they ſhall ſoon be in Poſſeſſion of it.

Conſtantinople, Sept. 17. A Report is ſpread here, that two Corps of the Ruſſian Army, after having paſſed the Danube, and environed the Camp of the Grand Vizir, had made Priſoner of War that Chief of the Ottoman Army, and were in Poſſeſſion of the Standard of Mahomet. Though an Event of this Importance merits Confirmation, before any Credit is given to it, yet we fear notwithſtanding, that this Misfortune is too true, as ſeveral who arrived here from the Army confirm the Report; and as the arrival of the Phyſicians and Surgeons of the Grand Vizir, without their Maſter, gives People cauſe to imagine he has loſt his Liberty, though the Porte keeps a profound ſilence on that Subject.

The frequent Conferences of the foreign Miniſters together, give us Foundation to conjecture, that they are ſeriouſly endeavouring to accompliſh the Re-eſtabliſhment of Peace, by the Mediation of England, and a certain other Power.

Vienna, Oct. 10. Our Court is employed, in Concert with that of Berlin, to bring about a ſpeedy Accommodation between the Ruſſians and the Porte.

Toulon, Sept. 2. The Squadron ſent before Tunis has had the deſired Effect, by producing a Peace between that Regency and France, which it is ſaid the Bey was forced to agree to, by the furious Bombardment, joined to the Outcry of the People.

Paris, Oct. 29. We learn by Letters from Conſtantinople, dated the 3d of September, that the Ruſſians have poſſeſſed themſelves of the Iſle of Thaſo, which will be very uſeful for their Subſiſtance, as it is very fertile, abounding with Corn, Wine, and Oil.

Breſt, Oct. 17. Our Miniſtry, by way of Precaution, have juſt ſent Orders hither to fit out fifteen Ships of the Line, and eight Frigates.

Toulon, Oct. 6. *The Preliminaries of Peace between the King and the Regency of Tunis, which are ſigned, conſiſt of eight Articles, wherein the Bey acknowledges the Union of Corſica to France, and engages to deliver up, before the Signature of the formal Treaty, all the Subjects of that Iſland, that were taken under French Colours, and to reſtore their Veſſels and Effects, or pay an Equivalent; alſo to renew the French Right to the Fiſhery on their Coaſt, and to pay the Company the Damages ſuſtained in driving them from the ſaid Fiſhery.*

Liſbon, Oct. 2. *A Yacht is juſt arrived here Expreſs from Rio Janeiro, in 75 Days, with important Diſpatches from our Viceroy to the Court. It brings Advice of ſuch Hoſtilities having been commenced by the Spaniards againſt the Engliſh in the River Plate, as they think muſt end in a Rupture between the two Nations. In Conſequence of theſe Proceedings, our Governor has demanded Inſtructions for his future Behaviour, in caſe of a War. A Report is general here, that ſeveral Engliſh Ships have made their Appearance off an Iſland near Buenos Ayres.*

Cadiz, Oct. 9. *This Morning one of the King's Tartans, a Packet-boat, a Brigantine, and ſix Barks, ſailed from this Bay, under Convoy of the Emerald and Roſaire Men of War. Theſe Ships are bound to Carthagena in the Weſt-Indies, and have on board the firſt Battalion of the Regiment of Savoy, a Company of Artillery, and about 300 Men, beſides Cannon and Ball, and military Stores of all Sorts.*

Genoa, Oct. 13. *The Appearance of an Engliſh Squadron in the Mediterranean has cauſed our Governors, according to Cuſtom, to place Artillery on our Ramparts. The Preparations are as great on the Side of Spain, as on that of England. The Spaniards have actually embarked 2000 Soldiers at Cadiz for America.*

The laſt Letters from Madrid ſay, that ſeveral Members of the Spaniſh Miniſtry are ſtrongly inclined for declaring War againſt England, but that the contrary Party, which is at preſent the moſt numerous, and his Catholick Majeſty, were entirely for pacifick Meaſures.

The Maſter of a Veſſel arrived from Spain reports, that the Algerines have made themſelves Maſters of three Spaniſh Ships, which they have carried into Algiers.

Paris, Nov. 2. *Our Miniſters are at preſent employed entirely on ſome Affairs of State, which become more and more intricate. War, which we continue to conſider as near, muſt neceſſarily have an Influence on the Projects for raiſing the Finances. We are aſſured, that the Intendants of the Finances have been ſent for to Fountainbleau to be conſulted. It is pretended that the King, every Evening on returning from the Chace, after dreſſing, ſhuts himſelf up for an Hour, or an Hour and a Half, with the Comptroller General and the Duke of Vrilliere, and is indefatigably employed with thoſe two Miniſters on ſome very ſecret Affairs.*

Madrid, Oct. 15. *Our Court having reſolved to reinforce the Garriſons in America, has juſt given Orders for* 11 *Battalions to be embarked immediately for Carthagena, Porto Rico, the Havanna, Carracoa, and Campeachy.*

LONDON, *October* 23.

His Sardinian Majeſty has given Orders for twelve Line of Battle Ships to be fitted out with all Expedition.

Letters from Paris mention, that Couriers are continually paſſing and re-paſſing between Verſailles, Madrid, Naples and Turin.

Letters from Breſt inform, that all the Troops in Garriſon there, with a Body of Marines, are employed in making ſome additional Fortifications at the Mouth of the River Villaine.

Oct. 25. *The diſpute which happened in the C----l laſt week between a certain Officer at the head of the Law, and a certain Preſident of a popular Aſſembly, was owing to a diſagreement of opinion reſpecting the approaching war; the one inſiſting on a categorical anſwer immediately from the Court of Spain; the other that the point could be as well determined on the ſpot by treaty with the Spaniſh Ambaſſador. Several ſarcaſms paſſed on both ſides, inſomuch as to require the interference of the Royal Perſonage. In the courſe of altercation the former told the latter, "that it could not, nor ought not to be determined as a quirk of law, of which he did not doubt the other's abilities, but like a point of* honour, *wherein the reputation of the nation was concerned."*

Letters by the William and Mary, Captain Dickſon, from Gibraltar, ſay, that ſeveral Engliſh men of war are arrived there; and that the fleet conſiſts of 12 *ſail of the line, beſides frigates. Since this reinforcement the Spaniſh and French men of war that were in the Mediterranean have diſappeared. Theſe letters add, that ſeveral ſhips are arrived there from America, with corn and other proviſions, ſo that there is great plenty in the town and garriſon.*

Some letters in town poſitively affirm, that the Ottoman Porte hath accepted the mediation of the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia.

A letter from Paris mentions, that near 40,000 *ſailors are now on actual duty in the ports of France, together with* 10,000 *marines.*

A repeal of the Tea Act in America, it is reported, will take place ſoon after the meeting of Parliament, in order that the Colonies may be encouraged to act vigorouſly in caſe of a war.

The neceſſary diſpoſitions are ordered to be made to prevent any infectious deſtemper to be communicated to the Britiſh American colonies, by means of the numerous ſhipping which now trade from thence to the Mediterranean.

We are aſſured that the preparations now making in the Ordnance-office, &c. in the Tower, give great reaſon to believe that the preſent peace will be of ſhort duration.

Oct. 27. *On Wedneſday night a Meſſenger arrived at Lord Weymouth's office, who was immediately diſpatched to his Majeſty at Richmond, with advices of great importance from the French Court, and yeſterday, in the afternoon, Mr. Coates, his Majeſty's Meſſenger, ſet out expreſs for France, with anſwers to the ſaid advices.*

An Evening Paper ſays, An Accommodation, we are from the beſt authority aſſured, is near at hand between England and Spain, without the interpoſition of any other power.

The late diſpute between two Members of the Privy Council is likely to occaſion a diviſion in the M----y.

Mr. Wilkes was yeſterday at Guildhall, and being on the Rota acted as Sitting Alderman. An impreſſed man was brought before him, and diſcharged.

On Thurſday 1000 beds and blankets were ſent in divers waggons for Portſmouth, for the uſe of the fleet now fitting out there.

Letters received by this day's mail from Conſtantinople, dated September 3, inform us, that the Grand Signor hath conſented that the Divan ſhall make peace with the Ruſſians, if they would give him an acquittance that he ſhould not be reproached with having made a ſhameful peace for the Empire; which was immediately complied with, ſigned and ſealed by the general aſſembly, conſiſting of 1500 perſons. The Miniſtry were for making uſe of the mediation of the Houſe of Auſtria, on this occaſion; but the people, on the contrary, demanded that of England; ſo that it is imagined it will be done in conjunction by thoſe two Powers.

They write from Gibraltar, that the Spaniſh garriſon of St. Roche, near that place, has lately been reinforced by a number of troops, drawn from the internal provinces of Grenada, Murcia, &c.

Within theſe few days there have been held divers private meetings of the Minority, both in town and country, which were always conducted with the greateſt ſecrecy.

The reports lately ſpread, that the Rockingham party had been ſoliciting lucrative places under the preſent adminiſtration, are void of Foundation.

Oct. 30. The Court of France is ſo well ſatisfied that the Differences between the Courts of London and Madrid are amicably adjuſted, that the Count de Chatelot is directed to repair to London; where he is expected in a few Days, his Houſe in George-ſtreet being preparing for his Reception.

A Perſon of Diſtinction in the Civil Law, who arrived from Paris on Friday Night, aſſures his Friends, that the Court of

[*For new Advertiſements, ſee the fourth Page.*]

France would not liſten to any hoſtile Meaſures againſt England, though ſuch Meaſures were ſtrongly preſſed by the Spaniſh Miniſter at the French Court. This has had ſo good an Effect, that the Spaniards are now diſpoſed to make Reparation for the Damages we have ſuſtained.

Extract of a Letter from Dublin, Oct. 23.

"At a General Aſſembly held at the Tholſel of this City, on the 19th inſt. the following Reſolution was agreed to, and made an Act of the ſaid Aſſembly.

"Reſolved, That it would be a very ſalutary and conſtitutional Proceeding in the Corporation of the City of Dublin, to preſent a Petition to the King, expreſſive, in the moſt grateful Terms, of that Zeal and Loyalty which warm the Breaſts of his Majeſty's faithful Citizens of Dublin; and at the ſame Time, in the moſt humble and dutiful Manner, to preſent to the Throne the many Grievances ſuſtained by this Kingdom in general, and City in particular, by the late Prorogations of Parliament.

It is ſaid, that ſome private Letters from Liſbon mention, that the Prime Miniſter has publickly declared, that it is of little Concern to the Nation whether Portugal trades any longer with the Engliſh or not, and he even wiſhes, that all commercial Connections between them were diſſolved.

They write from Gibraltar, that four Ruſſian Tranſports had fallen into the Hands of the Algerines, who have a numerous Fleet now cruizing in the Mediterranean.

It is reported that all Preſs-warrants will ſpeedily be recalled, without however taking off the Bounty for Seamen for ſome Time.

Hely Hutchinſon, Eſq; previous to his ſetting out for Ireland, received ſome important Inſtructions, which, it is imagined, will totally ſettle the Diviſions now ſubſiſting in that Kingdom.

Nov. 1. Col. Boyd, Deputy Governor of Gibraltar, has informed the Miniſtry, that a very large Body of Spaniſh Troops have drawn freſh Lines behind Gibraltar. The Regiments now embarking in Ireland, are ſuppoſed to be deſtined for that Station; though others imagine they are intended for the Defence of Jamaica.

A Correſpondent ſays, "A certain great Lady, upon her Arrival, being preſſed, it is ſaid, to give her Opinion on ſome Meaſures adopted in the preſent Situation of Affairs, very prudently declined it; and further declared, that ſhe ſhould henceforward forbear to concern herſelf with Matters of State."

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge ſat Yeſterday at Guildhall, as Juſtice on the Rota, and diſcharged an *impreſſed* Man, who was brought before him.

Lord Bute, the Duke of Bedford, and Lord Holland, are at this Time, we hear, in a very ill State of Health.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter will be ſhortly nominated to the Poſt of Maſter General of the Ordnance.

Among other Regulations which the Emperor of Germany has introduced for the Good of his People, one is, that he has ſet apart one Day in every Week, for the receiving Petitions, and hearing Grievances; at which Time he has ſtrictly commanded, that no Subject, however mean, ſhall be refuſed Admittance to his Preſence.-----An Example this well worthy the Imitation of every Sovereign Prince in Europe!

His Excellency the Ruſſian Ambaſſador has received, by Yeſterday's Mail from Holland, Advice from Warſaw, which confirms the taking the Fortreſs of Bender by the Ruſſian Army, by Storm. The greateſt Part of the Beſieged were put to the Sword, and the Confuſion was ſo great, that a few Baſhaws only, with their Retinue, eſcaped with the utmoſt Difficulty.

The following Extract from a private Letter, lately written by his Excellency Mr. Murray, at preſent our Ambaſſador at the Porte, to one of his Friends in London, ſeems to countenance the Report now circulating in Holland, that the Grand Signor has been depoſed, and his Brother Muſtapha raiſed to the Throne. "I never in my Life knew (ſpeaking of the Grand Signor) a more Gentlemanlike and ſenſible Man; and, to all Appearance, he is one of the moſt humane. Since the Abſence of the Grand Vizir, I have generally the Honour of ſeeing him once or twice a Week. The Day before Yeſterday I converſed with him above Half an Hour without a Druggoman, which, though he ſpeaks Italian perfectly well, is an Inſtance of great Affability. I was amazed at the Eaſe with which he talked of his preſent Situation; he called the Empreſs of Ruſſia a Female Alexander. He told me he had Thoughts of putting Sultan Muſtapha, his Brother, at the Head of one of his Armies. This I thought very extraordinary, as he has been often preſſed to put the Prince to Death, who is a Sort of Favourite with the Janiſſaries."

It is reported that Diſpatches arrived in Town from Peterſburgh, ſaid to be relative to ſome Overtures made to that Court on the Part of the Grand Signor; and that this Morning the Ruſſian Ambaſſador had a Conference on the Subject with the Earl of Rochfort.

It is alſo rumoured that Letters have been received from Peterſburgh, mentioning that the Ottoman Porte had agreed to ſurrender up to the Ruſſians for ever the Iſlands of Candia, Rhodes, Scio, and Patmos, together with Part of the Grecian Peloponeſus, on Condition of procuring a ſpeedy Peace.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia, we are told, has declared, that ſhe will not make Peace with the Turks, without procuring certain Privileges and Immunities for the Greek Nation.

According to private Advices from Paris we learn, that the Court had given Orders for the utmoſt Diligence to be uſed in fitting out for Sea every Ship of War in the Royal Navy of France.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, Oct. 26.

"A Perſon who arrived here Yeſterday from Roſcof, near Breſt, has been to Admiral Lord Edgecomb, and made Oath, that he left Breſt laſt Wedneſday, where the French were working Night and Day (Sundays not excepted) to fit out their Fleet. This News the Admiral diſpatched by Expreſs to the Admiralty laſt Night.

Nov. 3. They write from Vienna, that the Court of Iſpahan appears greatly alarmed at the rapid Progreſs of the Ruſſian Arms againſt the Turks.

Extract of a Letter received by Prince Gallitzin at the Hague, dated Peterſburgh, October 10.

"Yeſterday an Expreſs arrived here from Count Panin, with Advice that Prince Proſorowſki had found Means to draw 3000 Men, belonging to the Garriſon of Ocsakow, into an Ambuſcade, all of whom were killed or taken Priſoners, except about 400, who eſcaped by Flight, after abandoning three Pieces of Cannon, and ſeveral Standards."

A ſecond Letter brings an Account of Lieut. Col. Volkoff's arriving, from Gen. Tottleben, at Peterſburgh, with Advice of the Taking by Aſſault the Town of Kutaitza. The Garriſon having been put to the Sword, no more than 170 Turkiſh Priſoners fell into their Hands, with 17 Pieces of Cannon, and ſome Stores.

Extract of a Letter from Warſaw, October 13.

The following is a particular Account of the Taking of Bender, brought by a Courier Yeſterday: "On the 26th of September, when every Thing was ready for a Storm, General Panin demanded once more, whether the Fortreſs would ſurrender? The Commandant anſwered, that was the Queſtion to be aſked in a Year's Time. Upon which the neceſſary Orders were iſſued immediately, and the Storm began at Midnight. The Ruſſians fought with great Intrepidity, and the Garriſon and Burghers made a courageous Defence; however, the Town and Fortreſs were ſcaled in a very ſhort Time, and then a very tragical Scene enſued; for the Ruſſian Soldiery were ſo furious, that there was no Hope of eſcaping, they threw down and cut to Pieces every Thing, and every Body, and it was with great Difficulty ſome Baſhaws eſcaped being killed. The Loſs on the Ruſſians Side, at the Time of the Storm, is reckoned at 3000 Men, and during the whole Siege 5000 Men killed or wounded. That of the Turks is computed at 30,000, the Inhabitants of the Place included."

Letters by this Day's Flanders Mail, confirm the Preliminaries of Peace being ſigned between France and the Regency of Tunis; the Demands of the former having been complied with.

The Friendſhip, Lillie, from Virginia to London, is loſt off the Sands, near Chicheſter; the People were ſaved.

There is not the leaſt mention made in the Hon. M. Murray's laſt Diſpatches from Conſtantinople, of any Revolution having happened at the Ottoman Porte.

Nov. 6. The Spaniſh Ambaſſador, and his Lady, were both at Court on Thurſday laſt, for the firſt Time theſe three Months.

Extract of a Letter from Venice, dated October 6.

"Advices from Cairo mention, that Ali Bey has been proclaimed Sultan of Egypt; the Manner how this renowned Gentleman mounted the Throne is as follows: "Ali Bey, to accompliſh this his View, firſt joined himſelf to the Divan of Egypt, in order to releaſe that powerful Kingdom from the Ottoman Yoke. Two Years ago he forbid the Baſſa, whom the Porte ſent, and who had the higheſt Authority in the Divan, to enter the Country: This luckily ending in his Favour, he ſet the Divan itſelf aſide; and being ſupported by the Nation, he was proclaimed Chief. In this new Station he has raiſed a great Number of Troops, and put them under brave Commanders, and has made himſelf Maſter of Jemen and the other Provinces of Arabia, particularly Mecca; alſo the Ports to the Red Sea, and of Gila, the moſt capital Place for the Eaſtern Trade on that Side."

An eminent Britiſh Houſe of Trade at Liſbon, writes thus to one of their Correſpondents here, of the 13th ult. "Our Complaints become louder and louder, as every Day ſeems to produce more oppreſſive Meaſures than the preceding, againſt his Majeſty's Subjects here. We hope they will at laſt merit the Attention of a Britiſh Miniſtry, otherwiſe we ſhall be under a Neceſſity of abandoning this Country, which is really become intolerable."

We are informed, that the Diſputes with reſpect to the Americans, are in a fair Way of being terminated. The Outlines of the Agreement are ſaid to be, That the Tea-Act be repealed, on Condition, that a certain Sum annually be raiſed by the Houſes of Aſſembly in each Province, for the Uſe of the Public, in ſuch Manner as they ſhall think proper; and that an Act of Oblivion ſhall paſs for all that has happened, on both Sides, ſince the paſſing the Revenue-Act for America.

Letters from Leghorn, by Saturday's Flanders Mail, dated 22d of Oct. ſay, that the Alarm Frigate was ſunk by a Spaniſh Man of War in the Mediterranean.

It is ſaid that Mr. Lyttleton, as ſoon as the Parliament ſhall have entered into a Diſquiſition of our preſent Differences with Portugal, will be again ſent to Liſbon, with enlarged Powers.

We hear that the Earl of Harcourt will ſet out on Thurſday next on his Embaſſy to the Court of France.

Count de Guigne, the new French Ambaſſador, is expected to arrive To-morrow at his Houſe in Great George-ſtreet.

We are informed that Part of the preſent Fleet is deſtined for the Archipelago; another Part to cruize on the Spaniſh Coaſt; and the Remainder for the Mediterranean.

A Letter from Minorca mentions, that the French have lately landed a great Number of Ship-carpenters in Corſica, to be employed in building Ships of War in the Ports of that Iſland.

Nov. 8. An Evening Paper ſays, "A certain great Lady, L--d M-------d, and L--d N--h, are for Peace. A great Perſonage was ſome Time ago inclined to reſent the Inſult of taking Falkland Iſland, but ſince the Return of a great Lady, he is not ſo determined. L--d R-----d, who knows the ſecret Diſpoſition of the Court of Spain, is for War."

It is really a Reflection on a Great Perſonage, and an Inſult on ſome noble and brave Commanders, that they ſhould be under the Controul of a Board, one of the lately made Members of which aſked, "*If Newfoundland was not one of the* CRIBBY *Iſlands?*"

Extract of a Letter from Peterſburgh.

"The Joy produced by the Succeſſes of the Ruſſian Arms againſt the Turks has, on a Sudden, been eclipſed by a Cloud that overſpreads the Court, and covers all the Tranſactions of the Imperial Palace with impenetrable Darkneſs. Nothing yet has paſſed to the Public, but a vagrant and confuſed Report of ſomething deſigned, and ſomething diſcovered. Nothing is pretended to be certainly known, but that in the Night of the 4th of October, the Counteſs Czernikoff, and the Counteſs D'Algarotti, were each ſeized at Midnight in their own Apartments, and carried Priſoners to different Fortreſſes, where none are permitted to know their Fate. On the next Morning ſeveral of the Ladies, attending on the Perſon of the Empreſs, were ordered to retire from the Court, and confine themſelves either at their own Houſes, in diſtant Parts of the Empire, or in different Towns named by her Imperial Majeſty. Such a ſudden Revolution in the Fortune of many principal Families, has given Riſe to different Conjectures and Reports. Some hold that a very dangerous Correſpondence has been intercepted between the Counteſs D'Algarotti, and the King of Pruſſia, while others no leſs confidently aſſert, that it happened between her and Prince Heraclius. Some whiſper, that the Swedes had formed a Deſign to ſeize the Empreſs, and enforce the Reſtitution of Livonia and Finland. However this be, the Guards have been changed, and the Regiments which for ſome Time paſt have done Duty at the Palace, are deſtined to garriſon the Forts on the Frontiers of China. Some declare openly that the Counteſs Czernikoff having received the Knout, has confeſſed that ſhe has been privy to propoſitions for depoſing the Empreſs. Others add ſtill a blacker Crime, that ſhe had treated for a Reward to poiſon her. But ſince whatever the Counteſs has confeſſed or denied, was ſaid to particular Commiſſioners, with every Precaution of Secrecy, it is apparent that theſe Reports can be conſidered as nothing more than ſuch Gueſſes as Curioſity and Ignorance will always produce. But as no Man knows the Crime of thoſe who are now in Cuſtody, ſo no Man knows what may in a few Days be charged upon himſelf; and a general Dejection and Diſmay is viſible through all the Attendants on the Court. The Affections of the People for their Imperial Miſtreſs is pourtrayed in the univerſal Solicitude that clouds every Face, where the Report of her Danger has been heard. It is hoped, however, by thoſe who judge moſt coolly, that the utmoſt Crime of the Ladies has been only the Diſcovery of ſome Secrets of State, and that none of them have been ſo flagitiouſly corrupt, as to attempt the ſacred Perſon of their Sovereign."

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated October 29.

"A Treaty is ſaid to be concluded between the Emperor, the Empreſs Queen, the King of Pruſſia, France and Spain, in order to prevent a War in their reſpective Territories. This may probably abate the warlike Ardor of the Engliſh.

"It is likewiſe aſſured, that the King of Portugal has acceded to the Family Compact, which, if true, the Engliſh can have no Hopes of his Alliance in a future War.

"We have an Account here that the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and the Court of Great-Britain, have agreed to unite their Forces, in order to ſeize upon the Iſland of Candia in the Mediterranean, which the Engliſh are to keep. This Agreement is ſaid to have given Riſe to the Treaty above mentioned, between the Emperor, the King of Pruſſia, &c. However, it is not to be ſuppoſed that the Venetians, to whom Candia formerly belonged, will tamely ſubmit to ſuch an Invaſion.

"A Truce is much talked of here between the Ruſſians and Turks, ſeveral of the European Powers being very deſirous to bring about an Accommodation between thoſe Courts."

The expected Remonſtrance from Ireland, is ſaid to be more dreaded at the Weſt End of the Town than all the Engliſh Petitions and Remonſtrances together.

It is ſaid that the S----h was formed by a Great Perſonage, and that very few Alterations have been made in it by the M------y, but ſuch as were, are ſaid to have been adviſed by L--d M------d.

The Miniſtry, we find, expect to receive Intelligence very ſoon of the re-taking of Falkland's Iſlands, it being now avowed, that ſeveral Ships were diſpatched for that Purpoſe early after the Receipt of the Intelligence of the Spaniards taking thoſe Iſles.

A remarkable Coolneſs has for ſome Time been obſerved to ſubſiſt between the Ambaſſadors of two Northern Powers.

A private Letter from Dublin ſays, "It is certain the diſgraceful Liſt of Penſions on our Eſtabliſhment will be ſtrenuouſly expoſed in the Remonſtrance, which is preparing to be ſent from hence."

It has been obſerved, that though Great-Britain ſeems to have loſt the Friendſhip of one Northern Potentate, who it is thought will be ready on the firſt favourable Opportunity to join our natural Enemies, yet, to balance this Defection, we have gained that of another Northern Power.

It is reported that a Treaty of Alliance is actually on the Carpet, between England, Ruſſia, Denmark, and the States General.

It was this Morning current in the City, that a categorical Anſwer will moſt certainly be ſpeedily inſiſted on, to ſome Demands lately made to a Southern Court.

Nov. 10. In an Evening Paper of laſt Night the following is ſaid to be the State of the Cabinet:---For War, The ----, Lord Rochford, General Conway, and Mr. Rigby. For Peace, The Princeſs of -----, Lord Mansfield, and Lord North.

The ſame Paper ſays, "We are aſſured, from the moſt unqueſtionable Authority, that a Great Perſonage is, and has been all along, for a War."

Dr. Lucas is expected over here early next Month, with the Petition of the Freemen and Citizens of Dublin.

Advice is juſt received, of a Ship bound to England from the South Seas, having been denied the uſual Supplies of Refreſhment at Rio Janeiro, a Portugueſe Settlement in that Quarter.

Yeſterday arrived a Mail from New-York, brought by the Duke of Cumberland Packet-boat, Capt. Goodridge.

Yeſterday Morning died, at his Houſe in Soho-ſquare, in the 77th Year of his Age, his Grace John Duke of Argyle, Marquis of Kintire and Lorne, Earl of Argyle, Campbell and Cowel; Viſcount of Loehow and Glenilay; Baron of Inverary, Mall, Morvirn, and Terry; Hereditary Great Maſter of the Houſhold in Scotland; one of the ſixteen Peers for Scotland: General of his Majeſty's Forces; Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Grey Dragoons; Governor of Limerick; Knight of the Thiſtle; and one of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-council. He is ſucceeded in Honours and Eſtate, by his eldeſt Son, the Marquis of Lorne, Baron of Sandridge, in England, now Duke of Argyle.

A Correſpondent ſays, that it is the general Opinion at the Weſt-end of the Town, that a Rupture between France and Ruſſia is at no great Diſtance.

Nov. 13. The *Kings* of France and Spain are for Peace: Their *Miniſters* are for War.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint William De Grey, Eſq; (Attorney General) to be Lord Chancellor of Great-Britain; and laſt Night he was ſworn into that high Office, before his Honour the Maſter of the Rolls.

Mr. Thurloe is appointed Attorney General, and Mr. Wallace Solicitor General.

Mr. De Grey is to have a Peerage, for which the Patent is now making out.

This Morning at ſeven o' Clock died, at his Houſe in Bolton-ſtreet, Hyde-park Row, the Right Hon. George Grenville, Eſq; next Brother to Earl Temple, one of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy Council, Recorder of Harwich, and one of the Governors of the Charter-houſe, Author of Conſiderations on the Trade and Finances of this Kingdom, Regulations concerning the Colonies and their Taxes, &c. &c. and other valuable political Pieces.

It is reported, that Letters are received from Peterſburgh, which mention, that it was with the utmoſt Difficulty ſome great Perſons could be ſaved from the Fury of the Populace, when the Guards were conducting them to Priſon, being accuſed of Treaſon againſt the State and the Empreſs.

Letters from the Hague mention, that it is the current Opinion there, that War is now inevitable between Great-Britain and Spain.

Letters from Cadiz inform, that an Advice-boat had juſt ſailed out of the Harbour with very important Diſpatches for the Governor General of Cuba.

Nov. 15. *In the altercation at a late Council-board, between a certain Chief and the Preſident of a great Society (a Great Perſonage being preſent) the latter urged the expediency of ſending a fleet to Spain, which the Chief oppoſed, and was going to give his reaſons for diſſenting from him; whereupon the Preſident told him he did not doubt but he would explain it away with his uſual fineſſe, but that he was determined to ſpeak to him, as he fain would to the Spainards, in plain Engliſh.*

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Weſtcombe, of the Rickman, from Gijon, dated off Dover, November 11.

"*I ſailed from Gijon the 3d inſtant; on the 27th of October entered the port of Ferrol, 20 ſhips of the line, and 20 tranſports, all French; and the Spaniards have at that port 20 ſail more of the line, all ready for ſea. I came away by night, expecting to be ſtopped if I remained till the next day.*"

The Ocean, of 70 guns; and the Boyne, of 74, are ordered into commiſſion at Plymouth.

We are aſſured, that notwithſtanding L---d M-------d ſat as Preſident of a certain auguſt Aſſembly on Tueſday, he has poſitively reſigned the office.

It was reported yeſterday, that advice was received from Bath, of the death of the Duke of Bedford.

A letter from an Engliſh Gentleman at the Hague, ſays, "The States General have reſolved to adopt the moſt perfect neutrality, in caſe of a rupture between the other European powers, reſerving to themſelves, however, the excluſive privilege of being the general carriers of Europe."

It is reported, advice was received yeſterday, that the Court of Verſailles has ſent ſtrict orders to all their Weſt India ſettlements, to ſuffer no Engliſh veſſel to approach any of their ports.

We are informed, that the Gentlemen of the Society of the Bill of Rights have entirely laid aſide their meetings, and have no intention of convening again.

The following ſhips of war are in commiſſion at Spithead, Portſmouth Harbour, and St. Helens.

Namur, 90 Guns; *Ajax*, 74; *Arrogant*, 74; *Centaur*, 74; *Bellona*, 74; *Yarmouth*, 74; *Temeraire*, 74; *Belleiſle*, 74; *Cornwall*, 74; *Elizabeth*, 74; *St. Antonio*, 64; *Achilles*, 64; *Rippon*, 60; *Phœnix*, 40; *Liverpool*, 32; *Venus*, 36; *Pallas*, 36; *Diana*, 32; *Juno*, 32; *Glory*, 28; *Lizard*, 28; *Emerald*, 32; *Otter*, 14; *Merlin*, 18; *Favourite*, 18; *Huſſar*, 28; *and Weazel*, of 14 Guns.

The humble ADDRESS *of the Houſe of* COMMONS *to the* KING.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN.

WE, Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, return Your Majeſty our humble Thanks, for Your moſt Gracious Speech from the Throne.

We beg Leave to offer to Your Majeſty our Congratulations on the happy Delivery of Her Majeſty, and on the Birth of another Princeſs; eſteeming every Increaſe of Your Majeſty's Royal Family an additional Security for the Continuance of that Happineſs, which we have already experienced under its auſpicious Government.

Among the many Proofs we have received of Your Majeſty's conſtant Attention to the Welfare and Proſperity of Your People, Your Majeſty's earneſt Deſire to continue to us the Bleſſings of Peace, could not fail to inſpire us with Sentiments of Gratitude and Affection: But we could have reaped little real Satisfaction from the Enjoyment of thoſe Bleſſings, had we not at the ſame Time been able to place the juſteſt Confidence in Your Majeſty, that You would never be induced, by a miſtaken Tenderneſs for the preſent Eaſe of Your People, to ſacrifice their more eſſential and more laſting Intereſts. Theſe we cannot but conſider as having been dangerouſly ſtruck at, by the Violence lately committed by a *Spaniſh* Governor upon One of Your Majeſty's Poſſeſſions. Under theſe Circumſtances, Your Majeſty's Determination to make an immediate Demand from the Court of *Spain* of ſuch Satisfaction as you had a Right to expect, and at the ſame Time to direct the neceſſary Preparations to be made, without Delay, for enabling Your Majeſty to do Yourſelf Juſtice, in caſe Your Requiſition to the Court of *Spain* ſhould fail to procure it, demands our moſt hearty Acknowledgments; and we rejoice to find, that Your Majeſty will not diſcontinue theſe Preparations, until You ſhall have received a proper Reparation for the Injury, as well as ſa-

tisfactory Proof, that other Powers are equally ſincere with Your Majeſty in the Reſolution to preſerve the general Tranquillity. In the Proſecution of this Your Majeſty's Purpoſe, Your Majeſty will not be diſappointed in Your Expectation, of receiving from Your faithful Commons every Degree of Support, which, in the Progreſs of this very important Buſineſs, ſhall become requiſite: With this View, we will enter without Delay into the Conſideration of the Supplies for the enſuing Year; and whatever extraordinary Expences the public Service ſhall require, we will chearfully provide for, in ſuch Manner as may be leaſt burthenſome to Your Majeſty's Subjects.

In conſidering the State of Your Majeſty's Colonies in *North-America*, we will neglect no Means of ſecuring the commercial Intereſts of this Kingdom, or of providing for the Protection of Your Majeſty's good Subjects there, from every Degree of Violence and Oppreſſion.

We return Your Majeſty our unfeigned Thanks, for the timely Precautions You have uſed, for guarding againſt the Introduction of that fatal Contagion, which has of late appeared in ſome of the diſtant Parts of *Europe*. And while, with Your Majeſty, we place our ultimate Reliance upon the Divine Providence for our Preſervation from ſo great a Calamity, we ſhall conſider it as our indiſpenſable Duty to make uſe of every reaſonable Precaution, which human Foreſight can ſuggeſt to us.

We aſſure Your Majeſty, that we will apply ourſelves with all due Diligence to the Diſpatch of the public Buſineſs; in which we will not fail ſteadily to purſue thoſe great Ends recommended to us by Your Majeſty in Your Speech from the Throne, as well as by Your Royal Example. And if any Hopes ſhould have been conceived, or it may any where have been ſurmiſed, that among Your Majeſty's People there were any ſuch Differences ſubſiſting, as could in the leaſt Degree abate the Ardour of their affectionate Attachment for Your Majeſty, or prevent their joining, as One Man, in ſeconding Your Majeſty's Views, for maintaining unſullied the Luſtre of your Crown, and preſerving undiminiſhed the Rights of Your People, we doubt not, by our Proceedings, to convince the World, how falſe and injurious are all ſuch Surmiſes; and to make it manifeſt, that, whenever we are called upon in the Cauſe of our King and Country, there will be but One Heart and One Voice among Your faithful Commons."

NEWPORT, January 7.

Laſt Saturday arrived here Captain Jones, in the Schooner Polly, after a Paſſage of 43 Days from Montego Bay, in the Iſland of Jamaica, by whom we are informed, that one Yarth, in a large white-bottomed, Bermuda built Sloop, had turned Pirate, and captured a French Schooner with 3000 Dollars, and a large Quantity of Hides, and alſo robbed another:----That an armed Veſſel was equipped, and diſpatched in Queſt of the Pirate, and had re-taken the French Schooner, and ſent her into Montego-Bay, with 12 of the Pirates on board, who were immediately committed to Goal.----That a Frigate was alſo ſailed from Port-Royal, in Purſuit of Yarth, who, it was ſuppoſed, had gone towards the Bay of Honduras.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17.

Laſt Saturday Morning died ALEXANDER BARCLAY, Eſq; Comptroller of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms for this Port; a Gentleman, who was greatly eſteemed by the trading Part of this City as a *good Officer*, and by all his private Acquaintance as a *benevolent* and *honeſt Man*.----------He was the Son of the late DAVID BARCLAY, Merchant, in London; and Grand-ſon of the celebrated Apologiſt, ROBERT BARCLAY, of URIE.

Extract of a Letter from Cadiz, dated October 9.

"I am ſorry to tell you, that I think Things ſtill look embroiled, and I much fear that they may come to ſome Extremity; the greateſt Security againſt it is, the poor Condition this Country is in; they have neither Men nor Money to go to War with, ſo that if they are brought into it, it will be very reluctantly, and I believe them to be diſpoſed to make any Kind of Conceſſions to avoid it, of which I hope our Rulers in England may make a proper Advantage. The Affair which has happened in South America, has undoubtedly been a Blunder on the Part of their Governor, and others there, and in caſe of an Accommodation, which I have ſtill ſanguine Hopes of, they may be brought to a ſevere Account."

Extract of another Letter from the ſame Place, dated Oct. 23.

"Things are exceedingly embroiled, though I am ſtill not without Hopes they may be adjuſted, but it is good to guard againſt the Worſt. In caſe of War the Portugueſe are likely to be brought in, and I am of Opinion that Spain means either to attack them or Gibraltar. Should the Portugueſe take Part with the Houſe of Bourbon, they will of Courſe experience our Reſentment, and you will do well to be cautious how you adventure Cargoes to theſe Parts of Europe for ſome Time to come."

Copy of a Letter from Cadiz, November 6, 1770.

SIR,

I TAKE the Liberty to inform you, as acting Conſul for his Majeſty here, and being largely employed as a Factor for many of his Majeſty's Subjects, concerned in the Trade of the Colony which you preſide over, that there is for the preſent the ſtrongeſt Appearance of a Rupture betwixt the Courts of Great-Britain and Spain, which may be a Means of many Veſſels arriving from his Majeſty's Plantations in North-America, in the different Ports of this Kingdom, after a War may be declared, and conſequently being made Prizes of; I have taken every Precaution which occurred to me, towards preventing ſuch Veſſels as may be on their Way, from coming into this Port, or others in Spain, ſhould a Rupture actually happen; and I give you this Notice, that you may make ſuch Uſe of it as your Prudence may ſuggeſt, towards preventing other Veſſels being diſpatched to theſe Parts, until after Accounts are received of theſe Clouds being diſſipated, which I ſincerely wiſh they may be favourably and ſoon, ſo as to enable his Majeſty's Subjects trading this Way, to purſue and reaſſume their Trade with Security and Safety. I have the Honour to be, SIR,

Your moſt obedient, and moſt humble Servant,
JAMES DUFF.

To the Hon. JOHN PENN, *Eſq;*

Extract of a Letter from London, Nov. 7, 1770.

"I think there is good Reaſon to ſuppoſe, that the Duty on Tea will be repealed this Seſſions, in which Caſe, I hope, Things will again ſubſide into that regular Channel, which they flowed in before the Eruption of the late Diſcontents.---What has paſſed will, no Doubt, excite a conſtant Jealouſy in the Americans, of any future Encroachments of arbitrary Power, and will, I truſt, be a Leſſon to Miniſters, to avoid the Agitation of ſo dangerous a Requiſition, as that of an American Revenue."

Extract of another Letter from London, of the ſame Date.

"With regard to our Diſpute with Spain, you may be aſſured, from good Authority, it is now reduced to a mere Punctilio, and that there is no Doubt of their Submiſſion. The French Court too, dread nothing ſo much as breaking with us at preſent. Theſe important Particulars you may depend on. But if, contrary to all reaſonable Expectation, the preſent Miſunderſtanding ſhould at length occaſion a War, our Fleet is in excellent Order. Eighteen Ships of the Line, with a great Number of Frigates, are already manned, and can put to Sea in a Week; Fifty more can be ready in a few Months; and the whole Engliſh Nation are quite alive and alert, in Contemplation of a Rupture with their antient Enemies.

"As for our Finances, you may alſo be aſſured (and from good Authority likewiſe) that the Sinking Fund this Year (viz. from Michaelmas 1769, to Michaelmas laſt) amounts to £2,833,860, which is juſt £421,074 more than it was laſt Year; a Sum, which, together with an additional Shilling Land Tax, is ſufficient to carry on a naval War, without laying any further Burthen upon the People. A Situation this, which our Enemies know, and tremble at.

"Next Week the Parliament aſſembles, when we ſhall ſoon ſee what Turn public Affairs will take. It is thought the Parliament will not take off the Duty on Tea, nor give up the Right of Taxation in America. I moſt ſincerely wiſh this, and every future Diſpute, may be conducted, ſo as beſt to promote the Proſperity and Happineſs of the Whole. I can never be brought to think our Intereſts are, or ought to be, ſeparate."

Extract of a Letter from London, November 9.

"We are fluctuating between Peace and War, our Miniſters know not which. They have roſe in their Demands upon Spain, when they found the French adviſing that Court to Peace. This may diſguſt the Spaniards ſo much as to make them determine upon War---we ſhall know in a very few Weeks."

Extract of a Letter from London, Nov. 12.

"Our Opinion in general is changed from War to Peace; however, all is mere Conjecture till the King meets his Parliament To-morrow, when the Speech will, in ſome Meaſure, inform their Judgments; at preſent there is no Certainty."

13th, in the Evening.

"Juſt come from the Houſe, where I heard the King's Speech; it is too general to form any Opinion from; but from the Manner of debating it on the Court Side, a War will be, if it can be with any Propriety."

Extract of a Letter from London, Nov. 15.

"The Right Honourable George Grenville, Eſq; died the 13th Inſtant.---It is not yet clear how public Matters will turn out. From all that can be learnt, tho' it is very poſſible Things may end in a War during the Courſe of next Summer, yet it is ſtill thought more probable, that they will terminate peaceably.------ The better we are prepared for War, however, the more likely are we to ſecure Peace."

Extract of a Letter from St. Chriſtophers, Dec. 7.

"There are 30 Sail of Privateers at Martinico and Guadaloupe, ready to put to Sea; and ſhould a War be declared, our Seas will be full of them: The French have bought up all the Powder and Shot that is at Statia."

By Captain Calley, arrived at Marblehead from Cadiz, which he left the 5th of November, we learn, that the Court of Great-Britain had demanded ſix Millions of Dollars of the Spaniards, as a Reimburſement for the Expences which their late Infraction has occaſioned, and for compleating the Manilla Ranſom; but that the Spaniards would agree to pay no more than three Millions; on which the Meſſenger ſet out for London, having remained at Madrid only nine Hours.

Captain Lee, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, on the 16th ult. in Lat. 28:47, Long. 58, ſpoke with a Schooner from this Place for the Weſt-Indies.

Captain Saunders, alſo arrived at New-York from St. Chriſtophers, on the 26th of December, in Lat. 33:3, Long. 71:30, ſpoke with the Brig Nancy, Captain Hanſe, from this Port for Jamaica, out 4 Days.

Captain Hardwicke, from Liverpool, on the 17th of laſt Month, in Lat. 34, Long. 64, ſpoke the Ship Mercury, Captain Steel, from this Port for Barbados, 5 Days out; and on the 27th, in Lat. 35:39, Long. 69, he ſpoke the Ship George, Capt. Scott, from Virginia for Glaſgow, 4 Days out, all well in each Veſſel.

Yeſterday Captain Roſs arrived here from St. Croix, with whom came Paſſenger Captain Marſhall, who informs, that about the 19th of December, a Spaniſh Settee arrived at Porto-Rico from Cadiz, in 22 Days, the Captain of which reported, that War was expected to be declared in a Day or two after he ſailed; upon which the Governor ordered all the Engliſh off the Iſland; and they immediately ſet to Work in erecting new Batteries, mounting the Guns, and making the greateſt Preparations for War imaginable.

By Captain Belford in eight Weeks from Cadiz we learn, that they were in daily Expectation of War being declared there; that they were very buſy, working Night and Day, in erecting new Batteries, and mounting their Cannon; and that Troops were daily arriving there from different Parts of the Country. On the 14th of laſt Month, Captain Belford ſpoke with Captain Beaty, in a Brig from this Port for Cape Nichola, out 6 Days, all well.

ARRIVALS.

From Philadelphia. Captain Cook, in London, Captain Fearis, at Briſtol, Captain Creighton, at Cadiz, and Captain Callender, at St. Croix.

At Deal. Captains Hammond, Richardſon, Kelty, and Dunlop, from Maryland; Captains Creamer, and Maynard, from Virginia; and Captain White, from Boſton.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

Pleaſe to inſert the following in your next Paper.

THERE cannot well be a more diſagreeable Situation, than the Neceſſity of entering into any Kind of Conteſt with Men of low and illiberal Characters; yet ſuch muſt unavoidably be, ſometimes, the Lot of thoſe in public Stations, be they ever ſo guarded in their Steps. We ſome Time ago, publiſhed an Advertiſement, with no other View than to prevent unwary Purchaſers from being enſnared by the Artifices of *Samuel Wallis*, a Man who had lately been detected in a vile fraudulent Attempt to gain a Right to the Manor of *Lowther*.-----And we were ſurpriſed to find ourſelves charged in the public Papers with a malicious Attack upon the Character of the Perſon charged, and more ſo, at his Effrontery in promiſing the World a public Vindication. The Vindication, if that can be called a Vindication, which is really an Acknowledgment of the Charge, appeared in Yeſterday's *Chronicle*, and the Man muſt have very ſtrange Ideas of Juſtice, Equity and Fraud, if he thinks he has juſtified himſelf. He publiſhes a Narrative in the Name of one *Samuel Harris* (who he ſays is a Man of Reputation) which he calls an "honeſt and "faithful Account of the Part he *(Wallis)* acted, relative to the "obtaining Lands in the Manor of *Lowther*." If *Samuel Harris* hath hitherto been a Man of Reputation, he was extremely weak in letting *Samuel Wallis* draw him in to publiſh a Matter which muſt effectually deſtroy his Character with all honeſt Men. It is not our Purpoſe, at this Time, to remark, particularly, upon the many Falſhoods, Improbabilities and Inconſiſtencies with which this Narrative is filled. We rather chooſe to defer it, till *Samuel Wallis* has favoured the Public with a Juſtification of his Conduct, in taking up Lands within, what is now called, the new Purchaſe, before that Purchaſe was made of the *Indians*.----- And we ſhall content ourſelves, at preſent, with obſerving in general, upon the Narrative, that it acknowledges, on the Part of *Samuel Wallis*, all the ſubſtantial Part of the Fraud we charged him with: For allowing he was not privy to the firſt Steps taken in the vile Combination ſet forth therein, which, however, we can clearly ſhew it to be extremely probable he was, yet he had the Concluſion of the Matter, and went through with it, after being fully apprized of the Villainy, ſuch as *Samuel Harris* ſays, at firſt aſtoniſhed himſelf, put the whole Company into Confuſion, and made *Samuel Wallis* complain of being exceedingly ill-treated, and very apprehenſive that his Character might ſuffer. What had they, as honeſt Men, to do, upon the firſt Diſcovery of the Deception, as they term it, but to give up the Matter, and leave the ungrateful proprietary Officers to make the moſt of their own wicked Scheme? Nay, as honeſt Men, ought they not to have detected and expoſed them?

But what Steps do our Adventurers, *Harris* and *Wallis*, take, now they have found out the Roguery of the proprietary Officers? Why they join with them, go to Counſel, and finding they can ſupport this Title (which, no Doubt, they ſtated to the Counſel without any Circumſtance of Fraud) they proceed to compleat it. And the Narrative tells us, that *Samuel Wallis*, after obtaining Security for the Debt which *Harris* owed him, and a Draught of the Lands, with a Certificate under the Hand of the Surveyor, who ſurveyed them, by which it was ſhewn, they lay within the Manor of *Lowther*, "appeared to be better ſatisfied." In ſhort, his Conſcience would bear the Fraud, if the Law would but ſupport him in it. The Matter is reducible to a plain Queſtion. Is it a Fraud to apply to the Land-office for vacant Land, at Five Pounds Sterling per hundred Acres, and afterwards to combine with the Deputy of a Deputy-ſurveyor, to ſurvey and return, upon that Application, as vacant Land, a Part of a proprietary Manor, worth Three Pounds Currency an Acre, or to obtain a Patent upon the Survey, after being fully acquainted with all the Circumſtances? If ſuch be fair Dealing, we have wrongfully charged *Samuel Wallis*. If it be wicked and fraudulent, he is a baſe diſhoneſt Man by his own Confeſſion. Thus much, juſt to ſhew, in a few Words, that *Samuel Wallis* has, in his Narrative, owned all the ſubſtantial Part of the Fraud we charged him with. We ſhall, at preſent, diſmiſs the Subject with remarking only upon one Part of the Narrative, which may want Explanation. It gives us, at length, a Certificate of one of the Tracts, which is ſaid to be obtained by *Samuel Wallis*, under the Hand of the Surveyor, who ſurveyed the Land. In this Certificate, the Manor of *Lowther*, and *Conedogwainet* and *Yellow Breeches* Creeks, are expreſly mentioned; and many People may be induced to believe, that this Tract was returned into the Surveyor-General's Office in the ſame Manner it is there expreſſed. But the Public may be aſſured, that in the Draught returned, upon which *Samuel Wallis* obtained the Patent, there is not the leaſt Mention of the Manor, or either of the Creeks. Had theſe Marks been upon the returned Draught, the proprietary Officers would have been, indeed, inexcuſable in receiving the Survey, and granting the Patent. *Samuel Wallis* well knew he could not obtain the Patent, if the Truth appeared, and, therefore, theſe Matters were carefully concealed---And the Public may be further aſſured, that the ſeveral Surveys, upon which *Samuel Wallis* obtained the Patents, mentioned in the Narrative, contain four Times the Quantity of Land for which they are returned: And this is done in ſo concealed a Manner, that no Perſon, whatever, can ſuſpect it upon the Appearance of the Draughts. Of this the Surveyor-General can ſatisfy any Perſon, who may be curious enough to enquire into the Matter. Perhaps we may be more particular, after we have ſeen *Samuel Wallis*'s next Week's Performance. In the mean Time, we wiſh that he, or his Man *Harris*, would give the World the Names of the proprietary Officers who are of their Party----For, while the Charge remains in the general Way it is laid, every one is left to his own Conjectures, who theſe Officers are, who were ſo ready to ſacrifice the Intereſt of the Proprietaries. They, ſurely, cannot now be under any Obligation to conceal thoſe, who have drawn them into ſuch a Scrape.

If *Samuel Harris* be really deſirous (as he ſeems to intimate in a Note at the End of the Narrative) of knowing whether any other of his Lands interfere with any other of the Manors, he muſt firſt let it be known where his Lands lie. When he informs the Surveyor-General of their Situation, he will ſoon make an Enquiry, whether they interfere with any of the proprietary Tracts or not.

Philadelphia, Jan. 8, 1771.
JAMES TILGHMAN.
JOHN LUKENS.

[For the Liſt of Letters in the Poſt-Office, ſee the Supplement.]

☞ The Members of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY are requeſted to be punctual in attending their Meeting To-morrow Evening, at 6 o' Clock; being the Time appointed to *ballot* for thoſe Perſons, who have been propoſed as new Members, during the laſt ſix Months.

*** Mr. WALLIS's Piece, relating to Lands in the Manor of Muncy; ſundry Articles of Intelligence; and ſeveral new Advertiſements, are obliged, for Want of Room, to be deferred till next Week.

PRICE CURRENT *of the following Goods in* Philadelphia.

Flour 16s. 6d. Wheat 6s. 6d. Indian Corn 3s. Ship Bread 15s. Middling Ditto 29s. White Ditto 60s. Pipe Staves 10l. Barrel Ditto 3l. 5s. Hogſhead Ditto 7l. Red Oak Ditto 4l. 10s. Beef 52s. 6d. Pork 72s. 6d. Weſt-India Rum 2s. 11d. New-England Ditto 2s. 2d. Pennſylvania Ditto 2s. 2d. Madeira Wine 40 to 60l. Muſcovado Sugar 50s. to 56s. Melaſſes 23d. Pennſylvania Loaf Sugar 11d. Halfpenny. Pitch 12s. Tar 12s. Turpentine 14s. Tobacco 25s. to 40s. Rice 16s. Liſbon Salt 20d. Bohea Tea 5s. 6d. Hemp 6d. Cotton 16d. Bar Iron 23l. Pig Iron 8l. Flaxſeed 6s. 6d.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Betſy, S. Hawk, from Jamaica. Schooner Lovely-Laſs, T. Dewick, from Maryland.

OUTWARDS. Brig Conolly, R. Miller, for Dublin. Snow Sarah, S. Corry, for Barbados.

CLEARED. Ship New-Induſtry, W. Miller, and Schooner Polly, W. Price, to Jamaica. Brig St. James, T. Burrows, St. Euſtatia. Brig Content, C. Ferguſon, to Liſbon.

Cheſtnut Level, January 10, 1771.

WHEREAS William White obtained a note of the ſubſcriber, for Five Pounds, bearing date ſome time the latter end of October laſt; and whereas there has not been value received for ſaid note, according to the intent thereof when given, I therefore forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid note, as I ſhall not pay it until compelled.

ANDREW ROBB. ¶

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 30th Day of this inſtant January, at One o' Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Alexander Simmarel, in Sadſbury Townſhip, Cheſter County,

TWO Surveys of LAND, on Application made by a certain Robert Rodgers, one containing 19 Acres, the other 22, lying partly in Sadſbury, and partly in Weſt-Caln, adjoining Land of John Fargus, Thomas Law, Robert Cooper, and others. Any Perſons inclining to view the ſaid Land, may apply to the Subſcribers, at ſaid Simmarel's, on the Morning before the Sale. ¶

DAVID WHITEHILL, *and* LEONARD WILKINS.

WANTED,

FOR an APPRENTICE to a Merchant, a Lad, who can be well recommended. Alſo a Perſon qualified for a CLERK, who can give good Security. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOW-DUTCH Second-hand Folio Bible, of the beſt Sort, with Annotations, Copperplates, and other uſeful Additions. Enquire of the Printers.

WAS LOST,

THE Eleventh of this inſtant January (ſuppoſed to be in Second or Market-ſtreet) the Caſe of a ſmall Silver Watch. Any Perſon who has, or may find the ſame, ſhall receive *Five Shillings*, on the Delivery of ſaid Caſe to OWEN BIDDLE, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Bradford Townſhip, Cheſter County, on the 26th day of November laſt, a black mare, between 14 and 15 hands high, 8 years old laſt ſpring, is a little hog backed, has had her ears trimmed up ſloping of each ſide, ſhod before, paces and trots, but moſtly inclines to pace. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and thief, if ſtolen, ſhall receive *Eight Dollars* reward, and for the mare only, *Two Dollars*, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN JACKSON.

Philadelphia, January 11, 1771.

THE Officers of the Pennſylvania Regiment who ſerved in the Year 1764, and who are intitled to Lands, granted in Conſequence of their Application to the Honourable Proprietaries, are deſired to meet at Joſiah F. Davenport's, at the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, the 4th Day of March next, in order to ſettle any Company Deficiencies, Payment of Surveyors, and obtaining Patents. Any Officer, whoſe Money, by himſelf or Friend, is not ready at the above Time and Place, muſt charge himſelf with any Inconveniency that may ariſe to him after this public Notice. TURBUTT FRANCIS, Lieutenant Colonel, WILLIAM PLUNKETT, and JAMES IRVINE, Captains, *Commiſſioners.* §

LEFT, a few Weeks ago, at the Subſcriber's Stable, a BAY MARE, about 14 Hands high, has a Star in her Forehead, with ſome Saddle Marks. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for the ſame, by

JOHN CHANDLER.

January 14, 1771.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that a Tax of Five Shillings per Acre is laid on the Northern Diſtrict of Kingſeſs Meadows, to be paid into the Hands of the Treaſurer, on or before the Firſt Day of February.

By Order of the Managers,

‡ GEORGE GRAY, Treaſurer.

TO BE SOLD,

ALL that Tract of LAND, ſituate in the County of Bucks, in the Province of Pennſylvania, known by the Name of PENNSBURY MANOR, containing upwards of 6000 Acres, and now laid out in 28 Farms. For Terms of Sale, apply to JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE, and THOMAS RICHE, living near the premiſes. †

SMITH's *Royal Patent Medicinal* SNUFF,

So juſtly famous for the CURE of moſt DISTEMPERS.

THIS excellent Medicine operates on the Head as a Stimulator and Purgative, on the Stomach and Lungs as an Attenuator, and on the Blood and Juices as an Alterative.

By its Operation on the Head, it cures recent Lunacies, Dizzineſs, Deafneſs, inflamed Eyes, and Defect of Sight; breaks and carries off Impoſthumations, Quinſeys, and enlivens the Spirits, quickening and awakening them from indolent and lethargic Stupor, diſperſes all growing or congregated Vapours, creating intenſe Pain in any Part of the Head, Face or Gums, and the Polypus in the Noſe, it gradually eradicates.

By the like Power on the Stomach and Lungs, it diſſolves coagulated Matter, formed by bad Air, diſeaſed Fluids, or other Caſualties; thus removing all Obſtructions, the Original of moſt Diſeaſes, it ſuddenly relieves the Aſthma, Catarrh, and Phthiſick, recovers to the Stomach and Nerves their genial Tone and Action, and utterly annihilates all hyſterical Diſorders.

By its efficacious alterative and purifying quality, it cleanſes the Blood and Reins from all vicious concrete Impurities, and cures the evil, ſcorbutick, leprous Humours, and peſtilential Fevers, baniſhes all Relicks of unſkilful Phyſicking, and re-eſtabliſhes the whole Animal Oeconomy in all their natural Functions.

Its ſingular Uſe and Excellence conſiſts in being pleaſant in the Taking, happy in the Operation, and morally certain in the Cure; hinders no Buſineſs, Eating, or Drinking; not cauſing, but preventing and curing Colds.

The Manner of its Operation is various, as the Habit of the Body inclines, but moſt generally by the Channel of the Noſe, or Urine, the moſt ready or leaſt diſagreeable Way of carrying off all Obſtructions.

It is excellent in all nervous Diſorders, by the Aſſiſtance of a Pill, called the Nervous Pill, which operates as a gentle Opener and Purifier. Likewiſe a Preparative, called Tinctura Amara Indiana, that comforts and ſtrengthens the Stomach, aſſiſts Digeſtion, and gives Vigour to the Appetite.

An Ointment to be uſed outwardly in leprous, evil and groſs Habits, removing the external Scurf, in Proportion as the Snuff eradicates all internal Obſtructions, gives the Blood, and Juices that feed it, a free Circulation, and purifies the whole Maſs.

Theſe are all ſo ſafe in their Operations, that People of any Kind of Occupations may not be obſtructed at the Time of taking them, they chiefly acting as Alteratives.

By Appointment of the Patentee, the above Medicines are to be ſold by CHRISTOPHERS and CHARLES MARSHALL, DRUGGISTS, at the Sign of the Golden Ball, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Where likewiſe may be had, DRUGS and MEDICINES in general, Paints, Dye-ſtuffs, &c. &c. Wholeſale or Retail, at the loweſt Rates. Boxes of Medicines for Ships, or private Families, put up in the beſt Manner, with proper Directions.

G. BONNIN, and G. A. MORRIS,

Sole Proprietors of the CHINA FACTORY, carrying on in SOUTHWARK,

FLATTER themſelves they have, in ſome meaſure, anſwered the expectation of their friends, by their firſt emiſſion of Porcelain; and as they propoſe continuing the work upon the moſt extenſive principles (notwithſtanding the deſigned importation of china ware by a few) requeſt ſuch ladies and gentlemen as are inclinable to encourage the undertaking, by the purchaſe of compleat ſetts for the dining and tea table together, or dining ſingly, will be kind enough to favour them with written orders as ſoon as poſſible, aſſuring themſelves, ſhould any accidents happen to ſuch ſetts as are furniſhed from the factory, they will be replaced, upon application, at a reaſonable rate. Country ſhop-keepers will be ſupplied, by ARCHIBALD M'ELROY, at his warehouſe, in Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, with any quantity under Sixty Pounds worth, at the ſame rate as from the factory, his being the only warehouſe for American china in this city, except that of the Proprietors, who will not furniſh dealers with any ſmaller quantities. To prevent retail purchaſers being impoſed upon, they are deſired to take notice, all future emiſſions from this factory will be marked S.

Wanted, by the Proprietors, a quantity of ZAFFER, for which a good price will be given; alſo to be ſold, by them, a pair of well broke OXEN. *Theſe.*

Eaſton, January 7, 1771.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Saturday, the 2d day of March next, at the houſe of Jacob Stroud, in Lower Smithfield townſhip, a certain plantation, and tract of land, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, adjoining the lands of Jacob Stroud, and others, and containing about 200 acres, whereof 100 are cleared; late the property of John Drake; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ¶ PETER KACHLEIN, Sheriff.

To be LETT, and entered upon immediately,

SUNDRY lots of one, two or three hundred acres of land, ſituate in the county of Albany, and province of New-York, being part of a large tract granted by his Majeſty's royal letters patent, under the great ſeal of Great-Britain, to Sir William Johnſon, Bart. lying on the north ſide of the Mohawk river, between the large Canada creeks, and near the German flats, and part of it adjoining the Conajahare ſettlement.-----The land is very well watered, and the quality of the ſoil is ſuch as will ſatisfy any ſettler on inſpection, as is well known to all who have hitherto ſeen it.-------Theſe lots are propoſed to be lett for the term of three lives, free of any rent for five years, from thence for ten years at 50s. New-York currency, per ann. for every hundred acres; and from and after the expiration of ſaid ten years, and during the remainder of the three lives, at the yearly rent of £4 New-York currency per ann. for every hundred acres; and, as a farther encouragement, the heirs at law ſhall have the preference given them of each lot, ſo taken up, on ſuch terms, and ſubject to ſuch rent, as other lands in the ſaid tract ſhall then be rented for.---Theſe terms will give each ſettler a freehold right; and when the nature of the ſoil, its vicinity to a griſt and ſaw-mill, and that of a rich well ſettled country, with roads already made to it, are duly conſidered, it muſt appear more advantageous for beginners, than they can meet with in any part of the country. Any perſon, inclining to ſettle on theſe terms, is to apply to the proprietor at his ſeat at Johnſon-Hall.

N. B. There are ſeveral improved farms to be lett, at and near the Mohawk river, on different terms, as ſhall be agreed on; alſo ſome valuable tracts of land, well ſituated, to be ſold, by the whole, or in parcels, and others to be granted in fee ſimple. For the particulars, apply as above directed.

ON Monday, the 4th day of February next, will commence the ſale, by public vendue, the whole ſtock of drugs, medicines, and ſhop-furniture, belonging to *Richard Tidmarſh*, Druggiſt, near Chriſt-Church, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia; each article will be put up ſingly, and in the order of inventary, which may be had at the place of ſale, as they are too long to be inſerted in this paper. Any perſon purchaſing to the amount of 50l. or upwards, may be indulged with 12 months credit, on bond, with ſecurity, if required.---After the ſale of drugs, if not diſpoſed of before, will be ſold, an extraordinary fine Negroe fellow, and the famous Stallion Northumberland, and ſome houſhold furniture. The purchaſers to be entitled to the ſame terms of payment as above.

All perſons having demands againſt, or who are indebted to the ſubſcriber, are deſired to ſend in their accounts for payment, and to diſcharge their balances, as he is about to leave the province by the firſt ſpring veſſels, which will greatly oblige their humble ſervant, RICHARD TIDMARSH.

N. B. The whole ſtock of drugs and medicines are of the firſt quality, and by putting them up ſingly, practitioners, as well as the gentlemen of the trade, will have an opportunity of being ſupplied with ſuch articles as they may be out of. ¶

STOLEN out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Briſtol townſhip, Bucks county, a SILVER WATCH, without a chryſtal, the rim cracked near the ſtring, a pair of black grain pumps, almoſt new, and a ſilver buckle. The above things were taken away by a certain *John Shaw*, an Iriſhman, a full faced, freſh coloured, ſharp looking fellow, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with black eyes, and black hair; had on a blue coat, black knit breeches, with holes and pockets, an old pump, and an old ſhoe. Whoever takes up the thief, with the goods, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have *Four Dollars* reward, or *Three Dollars* for the thief alone, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ THOMAS STANALAND.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JOSEPH TROTTER, *junior, late of this City, deceaſed, are deſired to make Payment to the Subſcriber: And thoſe who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate, to bring them in to* RICHARD ROBINSON, *Attorney for the Adminiſtrator to the ſaid Eſtate.* ‡

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away (laſt Monday night) from the ſubſcriber, living in Little-Britain townſhip, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named RICHARD GALLAHER, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, fair complexion, ſhort fair hair, a remarkable ſcar on his right cheek, wants a tooth juſt under the ſcar; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a blue broadcloth coat, about half worn, and jacket of the ſame, black callimanco breeches, a ſhort working jacket, fore part ſnuff-coloured, and the other wineſtone, with braſs buttons, two coarſe ſhirts, grey-coloured ſtockings, new ſhoes, braſs buckles, not ſellows; he ſpeaks much on the brogue; it is ſuppoſed he will endeavour to forge a paſs, as he is a pretty tolerable ſcholar. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

January 9, 1771. JAMES PATTERSON. §

ALL Perſons, indebted to the Eſtate of REBECCA RICE, late of Kenſington, in the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, Widow, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment; and all thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring them in to

¶ JOHN RICE, Adminiſtrator.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is to be ſold, by way of public VENDUE, on the 4th day of the Second Month next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituated in the townſhip of Londongrove, and county of Cheſter, containing 232 acres, with a good dwelling-houſe, and barn thereon, an orchard, with about ſix acres of meadow, and thirty more may be made, with a never failing ſtream of water running through the whole; it is within 15 miles of Newport, and half a mile of two merchant mills; all in good repair, and well timbered, and may be entered upon the 25th day of the Third Month. The vendue to begin at 12 o' clock, when attendance and reaſonable credit will be given, by

§ JOSIAH JACKSON.

To be RENTED,

And entered on the beginning of April next,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in Lower-Merion, ſeven miles from Philadelphia, the whole being in good order, containing 220 acres of land, about 160 acres thereof cleared, the moſt of it good corn and paſture ground, about 12 acres of meadow, and more may be made and watered, the woodland well timbered, and lays very commodious to keep the premiſes in repair; there are on ſaid place, a good large ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, with a cellar under the whole, a convenient kitchen, with a well of good water adjoining thereto, a ſtone milk-houſe, over a never failing ſpring, a large frame barn, with ſtone leanto ſtables and cow-houſe, a fine young orchard, in its prime, conſiſting of a variety of choice fruit; in ſhort, the whole from its nearneſs to market, and its other advantages, will, with induſtry, produce a valuable yearly profit to the renter. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſame, may view the premiſes, and know the terms, by applying to the owner,

¶ THOMAS NORRIS.

Gloucester, New-Jerſey, Jan. 11, 1771.

TAKEN up, and ſecured in Glouceſter goal, a certain *John Harriſon*, as he calls himſelf, but it is ſuppoſed his name is *John Harris*, and that he is a ſervant, belonging to *John Moon*, of Kent County, Maryland, as he anſwers the Deſcription in ſaid *Moon*'s advertiſement; ſays he was born in England, drinks hard, and ſwears much; has had a ſore leg, and has been about Woodberry about three Years. This is to deſire his maſter to come, pay coſt, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged by RICHARD JOHNSTON, Goaler. †

ON the 29th day of October laſt, came to the ſubſcriber's houſe, in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, a certain woman, who called herſelf MARGARET SPICER, being her maiden name, and ſaid ſhe was married to one SAMUEL WHITE, and lodged there over night, with her female child, about 9 or 10 months old; and next day went off, and left the ſaid child at the ſubſcriber's, and never returned again; ſhe wore an old olive green whalebone bonnet, a ſhort linen bedgown, ſtriped blue and white, linſey petticoat, ſtriped blue and white, white yarn ſtockings, and old calfſkin ſhoes; all her apparel very mean, and ragged; ſhe has reddiſh hair and freckled face, is of a middle ſtature, hath a little of the brogue on her tongue, and ſmoaks tobacco. Whoever takes up the ſaid *Margaret Spicer*, alias *White*, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges.

¶ GRIFFITH JONES.

STOLEN, in the night of the 7th day of January inſt. out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Middletown townſhip, Bucks county, in Pennſylvania, a large ſilver faced watch, that ſhews the day of the month, with a ribbon, a key, and a braſs hook, the maker's name ſuppoſed to be Whitefield, with a paper with John Duchy's name on it, and a piece of red pluſh in the caſe; alſo two pair of mens ſhoes, and a large pair of carved Pinchbeck buckles. Whoever takes up the thief and goods, ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have Three Pounds reward, or for the goods only Fifty Shillings, paid by ¶ FRANCIS TITUS.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the meadows of the ſubſcriber, near Glouceſter Point, on the 10th January inſtant, a bay mare, about 14 hands high, 4 years old, a hog mane, and ſwitch tail, remarkably long bodied, a natural trotter, ſhed before, has neither brand nor ear-mark, but ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, as there was a ſmall brown horſe, about 12 hands high, with a bob tail, and bald face, with a ſnip, left in the plate. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Indian King, ſhall have *Forty Shillings* reward, and reaſonable charges. And whoever has loſt the above deſcribed horſe, by making application to me, and paying the charges, ſhall have him again.

ANDREW BANKSON.

RUN away, the 7th day of January, 1771, from the ſubſcriber, living in Bart townſhip, Lancaſter county, an apprentice boy, named GEORGE TEMPLE, *about 18 years of age, a taylor by trade, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, ſlim made, long viſaged, darkiſh coloured hair, cut before, not tied behind; had on, when he went away, a half worn hat, a kerſey coat, and a white jacket, the button holes ſet in a-new, black ſtuff breeches, patched on the knees with white cloth; and took with him, a blue ſtrait coat, middling rough, without lining, a ſheepſkin, dreſſed ſhammy faſhion, and the pattern of a ſtriped cotton jacket, not made up, two ſhirts, one of nine hundred, the other of tow cloth, and wore old grey darned ſtockings, and ſhoes, but no buckles.---It is poſſible he may change his clothes, as he has ſome carrying along with him.---He can write ſome; he has ſtole his indentures, dated in the year 1770, witneſs Andrew Work, Eſq; and John Stuart. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, or brings him to his maſter, ſhall receive Thirty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me, living near Robert Thomſon's ſtore, or Jacob Bear's mill.* JOHN M'CLAIN. §

TO BE LETT,

And entered on the 6th of MARCH next,

PART of the eſtate late of Theodorus Lord, deceaſed, containing 36 acres of land, on which is a neat brick houſe, and an old one tenantable, with a ſtable and barn, and very good garden and orchard. A leaſe may be had to a perſon, who would improve it. This place is beautifully ſituated on the river Schuylkill, within about three miles of the city, and hath two large roads leading thereto; it affords the proſpect of a moſt delightful landſkip over the river. There is good ſhooting and fiſhing at this ſeat, and would ſuit any gentleman's family extremely well for a rural retreat during the ſummer ſeaſon. For terms enquire of JOSHUA HOWELL, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or of JOHN SEARSON, at Kingſeſs, near the Lower, or Gray's Ferry.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living near the Head of Elk, in Cæcil county, Maryland, on the 10th of October laſt, an Iriſh ſervant man, named PETER HUGHES, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſtraight black hair, was ſcalped before, but now grown about an inch long, with a ſmall ſcar on his forehead, walks very ſmart, and ſpeaks tolerable good Engliſh; had on, when he went away, a ſmall wool hat, bound with tape, a blue jacket, without ſleeves, the back parts lighter than the fore parts, coarſe tow breeches trowſers, two ſhirts, one check, the other white, old ſhoes, but no buckles; he is very much addicted to ſteal, and may poſſibly have got more clothes; he came into the country about the laſt of September, with Captain M'Cauſland, in the Wallworth, and this is the ſecond time he has run away; he was ſeen in Philadelphia, and is ſuppoſed to be gone to New-Jerſey; he is very apt to get drunk, and, when drunk, very quarrelſome; he pretends to be a weaver by trade, but knows very little about that buſineſs; he will probably change his name. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ANDREW FRAZER. ¶

RUN away, from the ſubſcriber, living in Bart townſhip, Lancaſter county, the 2d day of January inſt. an apprentice to the Maſon trade, named James Tumblety, about 5 feet 8 inches high, has dark brown curled hair, ſomething of a down look, black eye-brows, and ſmall legs; had on, when he went away, an old light brown coat, linſey jacket, with black horn bottons, light blue breeches, two pair of ſtockings, one a light blue grey, the other a dark blue worſted, a felt hat, an old pair of ſhoes, and a black ſilk handkerchief; took alſo, a conſiderable ſum of money, wherein was one Half Johannes, the reſt in ſilver and bills; he might be apprehended in changing the bills, as he cannot read; it is likely he may change both name and apparel. Whoever takes up, and ſecures ſaid apprentice, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ JOHN BIGHAM.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their Peril, as he was ſeen going towards Philadelphia, and it is thought intends for Ireland.

CAME to the Plantation of the Widow COWGILL, in Fawn Townſhip, York County, in September laſt, a black HEIFER, about three Years old, with a Crop in the near Ear, and a Slit in the off one. The Owner coming, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again.

¶ ALICE COWGILL.

SEVEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber on Sunday, October 1, 1769, in the County of Glouceſter, and Province of New-Jerſey, an Iriſh ſervant man, named William Wilſon, *about 30 years of age; had on, when he went away, a good fine hat, old blue coat, old light coloured jacket, check ſhirt, ſtriped ticken trowſers, with white patches on the knees, good ſhoes, and braſs buckles. He is about 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high, well ſet, of a ſandy complexion, wears his hair, which is of a very ſandy yellow colour, tied behind, and has a very ſandy beard, his under lip very thick, is full faced, has a ſour look, and grey eyes. He was adverti ſed when he ran away, in looſe advertiſements; his right name is* William M'Cullen, *and perhaps this advertiſement may not be worded like the other. I underſtand that he was ſeen laſt Fair at Noxontown. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by me*

¶ BENJAMIN INSPERR, *living near Cooper's Ferry.*

THE VOTES of the Honourable Houſe of REPRESENTATIVES of this Province, for laſt Year, are now compleat, and to be ſold, by

¶ HENRY MILLER, *Printer, in Second-ſtreet.*

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore, near the Forks of Gunpowder, on the 29th of December laſt, two Engliſh convict ſervant men, viz. JOHN BURNES, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well ſet, and has light coloured hair, tied behind; had on, when he went away, a light coloured frize jacket, the ſleeves of two different colours, the lower part yellow, a blue double-breaſted ditto, a pair of cotton breeches, the knees tied with blue ſtrings, an ozenbrigs ſhirt, felt hat, country made ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, and light-blue ribbed worſted ſtockings. The other, named JOHN JOHNSTON, about 5 feet 5 inches high, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, thin viſage, and ſhort black hair; had on, when he went away, a blue ſurtout coat, a red regimental jacket, with yellow facings, one blue under jacket, a pair of old ſhoes, old worſted ſtockings, old leather breeches, much daubed with tar and greaſe. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervants, ſo as their maſters may have them again, ſhall have SIX POUNDS reward, paid by HERCULES KAMP, and CHARLES BAKER, junior. ¶

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